EUROPE.

Count Bismarck's Exposition of German Unity-The Nation One. North and South.

British Trade During 1870-Huge Exports to Fereign Countries.

IRISH OPINION OF THE FENIAN PARDONS.

The French Transatlantic mail steamship Ville de Parts, Captain Surmont, from Havre the 29th, nton the 30th and Brest the 31st December. arrived at this port at an early hour yesterday most extraordinarily rapid passage, considering the season of the year, landed a miscellaneous file of European journals in anticipation of the mails now on board of the luman and Cunard steamers at sea.

The Russian Invalid (organ of the War Office at St. Petersburg) publishes come interesting informathe new army levy of six per thoucand ordered in Russia by the imperial ukase of the years the proportion of recruits taken from the able bodied population has been four per thousand, making an annual coutingent of about 100,000 men. As, however, the period of military service was in 1869 reduced from twenty to fifteen years, the effective 1,250,000, would, under the system hitherto pursued. fluctuate considerably; "but such fluctuations cannot be admitted if we are to place the army on such a complete footing as to make it capable of acting in any eventuality."

The Inman steamship City of Washington, Captain Jones, from Liverpool the 20th and Queenstown the 30th of December, arrived at this port yesterday, delivering her European files at a quarter past

The London Times thinks that the manner in which the amnesty to the Fenian prisoners has been received in Irenand "is not, on the whole, unsatisfactory. Among all the classes whose opinion in a country like England could be considered of conse quence the release of the prisoners has contributed to promote a feeling of confidence, and has been accepted as a sign of strength, not of weakness."

The Smith O'Brien statue was unveiled in Dublin. It stends at the south side of Carlisle bridge, near D'Olier street, and is a fair representation of the original. The unveiling ceremony was performed to the "national" music of a large number of street bands, the leaders of which wore green and feathers. Mr. John Martin pronounced a emoglum upon Smith O'Brien.

The London Standard contrasts the alacrity which Mr. Gladstone's government has shown in congratu-lating the Emperor of Germany on his accession to his new dignity "with its hesitation in acknow iedging the French republic. The foundation of a German empire under the auspices of Count 613marck is not sucn a happy event for the world in general as that we should go out of our way to offer our congratulations to the new Kalser."

The winter weather was exceedingly severe in England. A Loudon journal of the 30th December gives the following report of the outdoor condi-

There is little diminution in the severity of the frost. The thermometer yesterday morning, at eight o'clock, indicated twenty-eight degrees. Acre Snow fell in London on Wednesday night: but yesterday the weather was bright. In the afternoon there was a thaw. There were 10,000 skaters and adders on the Berpentine and no accident occurred. About 5,000 persons were on the Long Water, Kensington Gardenis, and the Round Pond, There were no accidents. In the Regent's Park there were 20,000 skaters and sliders. The ice is now three inches thick.

eth of November, published in London, says:-

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews are still in this colony. They have visit ed, professionally the neighboring colonies of New South Wales and South Australia, and have soneth mes had very good houses and sometimes very bad ones. Nevertheless their trip to the Antipodes was thave paid on the whole. The London Times of December 30 announces in

The French loan has receded to 1% discount, and the German remains at % premium.

RMAN UNION.

Count Biamarck's Circular on the Consolidation of the Nation-The Edifice Crownest

No North, No South. A mail telegram from Berlin, dated on the 28th of full text of the circular note addressed by Count Bismarck to the Ambassador of the North German Confederation, Baron Schweimitz, at Vienna:-

Confederation, Baron Schweinitz, at Vienna:—

Versalless, Dec. 14, 1870.

Your Excellency—The well known treaties conclude by the North German Confederation with the South German States, which have been signed here at Versalies pinity with Bayaria, Baden and Hesse, and at Berlin with Wurtemburg, have, through the recent negotiations at Berlin, wherein all these States gave expression to their mutual adhesion, been so far brought to an Issue that they may now be submitted to the South German Chambers. Not only regard for the Treaty of Prague, by which Prussis and Austria-flungary came to an understanding as to their mutual views of the then expected rearrangement of German affairs, but also the desire to cultivate relations with this powerful and frendly numbering State which would be in accordance with the past, and with the sentiments and requirements of both nations, induce me to explain to the happrial Austro-Hungarian government the standpoint which the government of his Majesty the King is now occupying in connection with the reorganization of Germany. In the treaty concluded on the 2th of August, 1866, expression is given to the annelpation that the German government south of the Maine would unter in a confederacy which, apart from its own independent position, would also enter into closer national bonds with the North German Confederation. The realization of this an icipation was left to those governments, as nexther of the contracting parties come be justined or bound by the treaty to prescribe to the Sovering South German States the nature of their future relations to each other. The South German States the nature of their future relations to each other. The South German States have, on their part, omitted to realize the aspirations snadowed forta in the Treaty of Fra us. They have endeavored to propictate the prospective national closer relations with North German battes in the constitutions should result in the present

That these institutions should result in the present treaties and in the constitution of a new Germar federation through the siner force of national sentiment, evoked by an unexpected French attack, lay beyond the scope of human calculation. It content to be expected that North Germany should stant of the development which we have been expected that the development. not be expected that North Germany should stant or discount mance this development, which was not crought about by us, but whose roots lay in the history and the spirit of the German people. Nor does the imperial government of Austria, as we well know from the reports of your Excellency, expect or demand that the stipulations of the Treaty of Prague should retard the development of the German neighboring States. The imperial government will look forward to the new state of things in Germany with the full confidence that all members of many with the full confidence that all members of the new German Bond, and especially the King, my angust master, are animated by the de-sire to maintain and to foster such friendly relations between Germany and the neighboring Austro-Hun-garian State as are necessary for their common in-terest and their mutual, spiritual and material increouse. The consequence governments on their derest and their mutual, spiritual end material intersourse. The contederate governments, on their part, are confident that this desire is staired by the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. The impending realization of the national aspirations and requirements of the German peopie will give to the further development of Germany a persistency and a security which may be greated by all Europe, and especially by the countries adjacent to Germany, not only without anxiety, but with satisfaction. The untetered development of material interests, connecting the countries and peoples by so manifold head countries and peoples by so manifold head countries and peoples by so manifold head the countries. We may confidently hope that Germany and Austro-Germany may look upon each other with sentiments of mutual good will, and go hand in hand to promote the well-being and the prosperity of both counties. As soon as the fundamental treates of the new federation will have been ratified by all parties exacerned I shall enable your Excellency to notify the same officially to the Imperial Chaircellor.

I respectfully request that your Excellency will

cellor.

I respectfully request that your Excellency will read this communication to the Imporial Chancellor, and hand him a copy of the same.

VON BISMARCK.

HIS Excellency Baron Schweinitz, Vienna.

BRITISH TRADE.

Commercial Operations of England in December-An Immense Business in Everything, from Steam Engines to Eggs-During Eleven Months. (From the London Times (City Article), Dec. 20.) The Board of Trade returns for the past month

continue to manage a steady revival of the commerce of the country. Compared with those for the corresponding date of last year they show an increase of £1,000,115, or more than seven per cent in the declared value of our exportatations, while over the same month of 1868 there is an excess of nearly sixteen per cent. The shipments of cotton goods have again been on a full scale, while those of iron manufactures, which during the previous month or two were checked by political uncertainties, have been upon the large total of November, 1869. Six manufactures, owing to the interruption of the French markets, likewise figure for a large augmentation, and a considerable increase also under the head of haberdashery furnishes a symptom of the lavorable tendency of the colonal trade. The exports of arms and ammunition have amounted to £331,828, against £103,368, but still constitute a small total in comparison with those consigned from the United States. The exact alterations presented comprise an increase of twenty-six per cent in nooil, ten per cent in cotton yarn (thirteen per cent in quantity), eight per cent in cotton manufactures (fourteen per cent in quantity), sixteen per cent in haberdashery, seventy-six per cent in silk manufactures, six per cent in the various articles classed at mascellaneous. In the exports of macolinery there has been a decrease of sixteen per cent, attributable probably to the restriction of Continental manufactures. The importations of the month comprised only \$2,511,720 cwt. of wheat, against \$513,203 cwt. in the same month last year, of which about one-half came from Russia, and 632,649 cwt. of cotton, against \$619,203 cwt. in the same month last year, of which about one-half came from Russia, and 632,649 cwt. of cotton, against \$619,202 cwt. in the same month last year, of which about one-half came from Russia, and 632,649 cwt. of cotton, against \$619,203 cwt. in the same month last year, of which about one-half came from Russia, and 632,649 cwt. of cotton, against \$619,202 cwt. of w

THE QUESTION OF THE PA

Revelutions of the Italian Green Book-The Day of the Temporal Power Closed-Universal Sentiment of the Great Catholic Governments-Religion Without the Sword-Prussia's Position-Where Will His Holiness Re-

Florence (Dec. 22) correspondence of London Times.]
Nothing is more striking in the whole collection of diplomatic despatches regarding the Roman question than the attitude taken by Austria towards itay and the Pope, because nothing could prove more eloquently the profound revolution brought about by the events of 1898. Signor Minghetti points out very cleverly the changes the Ans. rian policy has undergone during the last few years. In his despatch of the 10th or September from Vienna he says:—

The opinion that the temporal government of the Pope can no longer reasonably subsats seems to me to have made such progress that henceforward many, even among the most sincere Catholics, admit it without dilaculty. All the library and independence of the Holy See. The plan mosted by the Haliata government of coming to a understanding on this subject with the other Powers is, therefore, recognized as wise, and embending calculate to svert future complications. In Austro-Hungerian government does not, at any rate, latent placing any impediment whatsoever likely to fetter our action on the Postifical territory and city of Rome.

A week later (18th September) the Italian Minister be able to target a subject with the other care of the place of Rome.

A week later (18th September) the Italian Minister is able to inform his government of the steadast ad-nerence of the Emperor and his Chancehor to this abstentional policy, in spite of all imaginable efforts on the part of the Catholics to the cont ary:—

intra abstentional policy, in spite of an imaginable efforts on the part of the Catholics to the contrary:

Ancient traditions, ties of personal relationship, carteal influences the weel known piety of the Court Isself, the power and influential connections of the party demonstrating their Califolic, all these were attacked of tuning and brought to bear on the Cabinet in order to outsin de, or at least a cacharation of cusures against the acts of the form and by the confidence of the captures of the confidence which the Fope placed in the Austrian Emperor, more than in any other terrestrial potential. Hinger of prayers, exhartations and rememstrances from the course, in the imperful government has persisted in as course, in an anoreover, distinctly answered that it does not intend interfering with the present state of things for the interfering with the present state of things for the course, if think hasft competent to pronounce and the course, if the little rather than a substantial control of the course, if the Holy Father had consented to treat details of course, if the Holy Father had consented to treat details, and that in that closed to it to the Austrian government, and that if must, therefore, confine its work to recommend, and that if must, therefore, confine its work to recommend, and that if must, therefore, confine its work to recommend, and that if must, therefore, confine its work to recommend, and that it must, therefore, confine its work to recommend, and that it must, therefore, confine its work to recommend, and that it must, therefore, confine its work to recommending all due consideration for the person and position of the Pomili, and that in this respect it has met with not only correspondent, but with spontaneous and most liberal offers from the lating proverse and the consideration for the person and position of the Pomili, and that in this respect it has met with not only correspond.

A despeach from Count Beust dated the 13th of

and that in this respect it has met with not only correspondent, out with spontaneous and most liberal offers from the Italian government.

A despatch from Count Beust dated the 13th of September, and addressed to Baren Kübeck, is far less affirmative in tenor than we might expect from what M. Minghetti gives us to unnerstand, and recommends only a partial occapation in certain points of the Roman territory, declaring at the same time that—

The Emperor considers it due to his own personal sentiments, quite as much as to the religious convictions of a majority of his subjects, to manifest a warm solicitude as regards all that concerns the position of the Holy See. His Innerial and Royal Majesty cannot witness what is going on at present in Rome without emotion, and I count Beust am constrained to mye upon the Italian government the necessity of giving us tranquitizing assurances.

All this solicitude, nevertheless, goes no further than to impress the Italian government with the urgent necessity "of controlling passions hostile to the Holy Father himself." The Austrian government appears even to have "assisted the warm and pressing examptations of Italy to the Cannet of Paris, sustaining her in her enorts by its friendly services," and to have counselled a revision of the soptember—the day after the Roman occupation—is a mere recapitulation of the arguments so often put forward by the Italian government; sith, in spite of this absolute want of novelty, Coam Beast expresses himself as "completely satisfied with the thoughts and feelings therein expressed." It is difficult to this "warm interest" displayed by grateful to this "warm interest" displayed by with the thoughts and feelings therein expressed." It is difficult, surely, to be more accommodating; and the Pope has every reason to be singularly grateful to this "warm interest" displayed by his imperial and Royal Majesty in his behalf.

The Vaterland, a cleical paper, having gone so far as to say that Count Beust assured a Catholic deputation that "the Austrian government had taken steps in behalf of the Pope, which had, unfortunately, proved fruitless," the Chaucellor simply denied the fact when M. Mingnettl called upon him for an explanation of these words. From a despatch of Signor Minghettl, dated the 16th of October, it appears, as we aiready know through Lord Granville's interview with Signor Cadorna, that the Pope actually did cont. mplate at one moment leaving Rome, and that Austria, as well as England, Prussia and Bavaria, strongly advised him to remain. The very able despatch of Signor Viscentivenosta concerning the pleoiscit, dated the 18th of October—indeed the only really good note which has yet been issued on the question by the Florentine Foreign Office—met with a remarkably favorable reception at Vienna, Count Beust being "satisfied with the idea it conveyed, and deeming the course adopted by Italy a just and reasonable one, calculated to lead to an equitable solution." A month later, however, the Austrian Cabinet seems less edified by the conduct of italy, "which latterly (the despatch bears date of the 27th of November) has not appeared to them (the Ministers) to correspond with the expectations reased in their minds by the preceding declaration" (of the Italian government); it, moreover, complains loudly of the occupation of the Quirmal and Collegio Renano, although without hisisting further; this is all the more remarkable as Signor Minghettl himself, in his note, dated November 28, very eloquendly describes the pressure exercised upon the Austrian government by the cierted party.

sure exercised upon the Russian like the cierical party.

It is interesting to observe the policy of the minor States, as shown in this important communication, more especially that of Beiginm and Bavaria, and to see how even cierical parties are forced to make allowances and give way to modern ideas and policy and necessities. On the whole, allowances and give way to modern ideas and po-litical requirements and necessities. On the whole, however, the policy of neutral or dependent States can have but small interest and exercise no great inducate upon the idea of public affairs, and I therefore prefer using the room I have suit left to me in calling your attention to the attitude of the North German government in this business, especi-ally as so many very contradictory reports have been circulated on this subject.

Herr von Thile, Secretary of State, seems to be extremely cautious, and Count Launay, the Italian Plenipotentiary at Berlin, might, perhaps, have been more in his place at Versaines if it was his object to fathom the intentions and feelings of the Prussian government. Count de Launay writes to Signor Vis-conti--

contide me permets sculament d'appeier l'attention de V. E.
sor ce fait qu'il est prescrit aux diplomates Prussiens de telegraphier directement au Quartier-General du Roi et d'envoyer de un duplicata le leurs telegrammes. Ils sont ainsi en
corresponiance directe et suivie avec le Contegée Bismarck.
Il conviendrait donc dans les conjonctures actuelles et dans
les cas urgents de nous adresser autant que possible a l'entremise du Courte Brassier.

tremise di Coute Brassler.

Herr von Thile, "in the absence of his Chief," steadfastly "avoids pronouncing any definite opinion." Count Brassler at Florence and Count Arnim at Rome seem to consider themselves equally obliged to notice by former instructions, which they received long before the actual difficulties arose, and which

to acide by former instructions, which they received long before the actual difficulties arose, and which said:

That the sympathies of Prusia for the person of the Hely Father and her desire that his Holmass should continue to occupy an Independent and respected position, must find their ratural limits in the friendly terms existing between Frussia and Italy, terms which prevent the Cabinet of Berlin from raising up difficulties for or entering rate hostile combinations against the Hallan government.

Yet no sooner had Count Brassier communicated such instructions to Bignor Visconti-Venosta than he received a telegram "to the effect that, in consideration of the religious connection existing between the Catholic subjects of the North German Confederation with their spiritual chief, he was instructed to make due reserves in the name of his government as regards a dignified and independent position to be scurred to the Holy See, "This reserve, however, by no means implied an active interest in the welrare of the Holy See, and Count Arnim's efforts in that direction have repeatedly been disavowed and declared entirely personal on his part. This is more especially understood to be the case with regard to his visit to the Italian headquarters on the 18th of September, a step which

Had no sine beyond that of humanity, being destined to allow time for persuasion, in the hope of inducing the commander of Bone to abandon resistance. These were, in fact, the lope's view and intentions also; but his troops would not consent to capitalate without striking a single blow. Here you This gave the assertance to Count Lamany that Count Arnim had acted entirely of his own accord, his instructions are contained and technical service and recommendered to count Lamany that count Arnim had acted entirely of his own accord, his instructions are contained and recommendered.

intelligence is received very coolly at Berlin and the Italian Minister is reminded of "the position in which the Berlin Cabinet finds itself with regard to its Catholic subjects, whose interests it is obliged to protect, being implicated in the question." Two days later arrives the telegram announcing the entrance of the Italian troops into Rome.

It appears from a despatch, dated the 20th of September that the Prussian government is apprehensive of movements among the German Catholics, especially in Silesia; but at the same time that it shows no intention of altering its neutral and expectative policy, as recommended to Count Brassier, "in special instructions written by the hand of Count Brassier for Germany, reported to have been communicated to his Holiness by Count Arnim, it is categorically denied. "Count Ainim," it is stated, "has even received instructions carefully to refrain from giving as much as an indirect encouragement in this direction." (Despatch of Count Launay, 28th of September.)

On the 6th of October the Italian Minister once more states the difficulties met with in connection with its Catholic subjects by the Prussian government, and, moreover, denies the existence of the whole of the correspondence reported between King William and the Pope, however much the former may be inclined to spare the feelings of the Pontiff.

ITALIAN UNITY.

Letters from Senators Summer and Wilson and General Garfeld.

The following letters from Senators Sumner and Wilson, of Massachusetts, and General Garfield, of Ohlo, will be read at the meeting to be held this evening to celebrate the completion of Italian

LETTER PROM SENATOR CHARLES SUMNER

LETTER PHOM SENATOR CHARLES SUMBER.

SENATE CHAMBER, Jan. 10, 1871.

DEAR SIR—Though not in person at your great meeting to commemorate what you happily call the completion of Italian unity, I shall be there in heart and soul. A lover of Italy and anxious for her madependence as a nation, I have for years longed to see this day. Italy without Rome was like the body without its head. Rome is the national head of Italy, and is now at last joined with the body to which it belongs, never again to be separated.

How many hearts have throbbed with alternate despair and hope, watching the too tardy inliftment of the patriot aspiration for that united Italy which shall pessess once more the Capitoine Hill despair and hope, watching the too tardy infilment of the patriot aspiration for that united Italy which shall possess once more the Capitoine Hill and the ancient forum, the Coloseom and its immense memories of grandeur, together with the later dome of Michael Angelo, in itself the emblem of all—embracing unity. This was the aspiration of Cavour. I remember the great man well at the very beginning of the war for independence, in a small apartment, which was bedroom and office, while he conversed on the future of Italy, and with tranquil voice declared that all must be free to the Adrianc and that Rome must be the national capital. I need not say that I listened with delight and sympathy. He died before all was free to the Adrianc, and while Rome was still ruied by the Papal andorar. At last his desires are accomplished. The liberation of Venice was naturally followed by the Papal andorar. At last his desires are accomplished. The liberation of Rome, and both, when tree, helped complete the national unity.

No longer "merely goographical expression," according to the insuling phrase of the first Napoleon, Italy is now a nation whose great capsione is Rome. Besides the triumph of the metion I see in this event two other things of surpassing value in the history of liberty. First, the union of Caurch and State is overthrown in its greatest example. The Pope remains the pastor of a wighty fock, but without temporal power. Here is a precedent which, beginning at Rome, must be followed every where, until Charch and State are no longer conjoined, and all are at theerty to worship God according to conscience, without computision from man. The other consequence is hardly less import-

conjoined, and all are at liberty to worship God according to conscience, without comparising from man. The other consequence is hardly less important. The Pope was an absolute covereign for life. In the overthrow of his temporal power absolutism-receives a blow and the people everywhere obtain new assurance for the future. Here is occasion for joy and hope. There is no italian who may not now repeat the words of Alfiert without dooming himself to exist.

The post who loved liberty so well was right when he refused to recognize as his country that place "where one alone sufficed against all." But this was the condition of Rome unger the Papal power. Therefore, not only in sympathy with Italy, but in devotion to human rights, do I rejoice in this day. Full of good wishes for Italy, happy in what she has already accomplished and hopeful for the future, I remain, dear sir, very faltufully yours,

CHARLES SUMNER.

LETTER FROM SENATOR HENRY WILSON. WASHINGTON, Jan. 10, 1871.

LETTER FROM SENATOR HENRY WILSON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10, 1871.

THEODORE ROOSEVELY, ES;.:—

DRAR SIA.—Public duties will not permit me to be present and participate with not permit me to be present and participate with the citizens of New York in celebrating "the completion of Italian unity" and in expressing "to united italy the sympathy and congratulations of the American people on the emancipation of itome and its occupation as the future capital of the nation, in accordance with the free vote of the Roman citizens."

Though I cannot be with you I join with heart and soul in the expression of the congratulations of the commercial capital of the republic for what has been achieved by "the free vote of the Roman citizens," and in the expression of the hope that "civil and religious liberty" will be established and guarded by the people of united Italy. Surely American citizens who are imbued with the vital split of their own institution will gladly join in sending such congratulations and hopes to the Italian people. Yours, truly,

LETTER FROM GENERAL GARFIELD.

iruly,

LEITER FROM GENERAL GARFIELD.

WASHINGTON, JRB. 10, 1871.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, ESq.:—

DEAR SIR—I have delayed answering your letter until now, in the hope that I night be able to accept your invitation to address the meeting at the Academy of Music on the evening of January 12. I greatly regret that I flud it impossible to leave here at that time. The object of the meeting, as expressed in your circular, meets my hearty approval.

Among the remarkable events of 1810 none is niberal ideas than the completion of Italian unity. The decade just closed has witnessed the rapid advance among hearty all nations of two great ideas vance among nearly all nations of two great ideas-national unity and the right of sufrage. The people of the United States, believing in these tiens, cannot tail to sympathize with any nation where they have made progress.

made progress.

When I was in Florence, in the stirring days of 1867, a prominent Italian citizen, speaking of the political prospects of his country, pointed with pride to the last paragraph of Sixondi's "History of Liberty in Italy," where that great historian, writing in 1823 case.

to the last paragraph of Sixondi's "History of Liberty in Italy," where that great historian, writing in 1832, says:

"Italy is crushed, but her heart still beats with the love of liberty, of virtue and glory. She is chained and covered with blood; but she still understands her strength and her inture destiny. She is insulted by those to whom she opened the career of all progress; but she feels that she is destined to take the lad again, and ferrope will know no restuall the nation which in the dark ages lighted the torch of civilization with that of liberty, shall herself be able to enjoy the light which she created," "This," said the Italian, "was prophecy in 1832, but in 1867 we are witnessing its foldiment."

Italy can now rejoke that popular suffrage has restored her auction tenson which americans learned long ago, that no political organization is wise enough or pure enough to control and direct the sacred interests of religion and that no ecclesiastical organization of the inheteenth century can wisely manage the political interests of a great nation. The revival of Italian commerce goes hand in hand with the political restoration of Rome to the nation. The completion of that great enterprise, which became the political restoration of Rome to the nation. The completion of that great enterprise, which permits the loconomity without obstruction to lead commerce under the Alps and which unites Calais with Brandist makes it possible for some new poet to celebrate a Brundishan journey as much grander than that which Horace minortalized as the civilization of the day surpasses that of imperial kome. Very respectfully yours,

AN ARSOANDER ARSOANDE.

AN ABSCONDER ABSCONDS.

The Long Absconding Deputy Collector Phillips Appears and Disappears. Come like shadows, so depart.

Some time ago the case of Deputy Collector W. A.

Phillips, of the Fifth Collection district, in this city, created throughout the whole community considerable sensation, owing to the fact that he had been charged with having embezzled or stolen the large sum of \$30,000, or thereabouts, the property of the United States government. It appears that the alleged fraud was effected in this manner: Pullips had charge of the tobacco stamp bureau in the collection district named; large sums of money were paid into his department for tobacco stamps, and lection district named; large sums of money were paid into his department for tobacco stamps, and these he is accused of having converted to his own use, covering up his defalcation by making falso and fraudulent returns of his receipts to headquarters at Wasnington. As soon as Phillips found that the authorities were after mm he fied from the country, reaching freland, it is believed, by satting vessel. The telegraph was set in motion; official vigilance was exercised, and as soon as Mr. Phillips landed at Queenstown he was placed under arrest. He was immediately taken before the magistrates of that town for examination, at the instance of the American Cousui, who had been previously posted as to the facts of the case; but, after some inquiry, it was found that the Extradition Treaty between Great Britain and the United States did not cover this class of odence, and the result then was that Philips, who had a considerable sum of money about him, was discharged. It is now claimed that Philips, who had a considerable sum of money about him, was discharged. It is now claimed that Philips, who had a considerable sum of money about him, was discharged. It is now claimed that Philips, has returned to this country; and, about two months ago, Collector Molflarg reported to the District Attorney to that effect. A warrant signed by a United States Commissioner was then issued for the arrest of Philips and placed in the hands of two deputy marshais, and they have just reported that they believe he has left the city and they have found it unpossible to apprehend him. Whither he has gone is not known. It is possible he may have taken his departure for some country where no trouble-some extradition treaty with the United States exists. The revival of this case in this way will doubtless produce much speculation from various points of view, some from the registed respectability of the position he enjoyed in society, and, doubtless, many from the frequency with which the government is merciessly plandered and the few prosecut

NEW HAMPSHIRE POLITICS

The Campaign Fairly Inaugurated by Both Parties.

The National Importance and Significance of the Coming Election-Jealousy Among the Republicans and Local Quarrels Among the Democrats.

There will be some high old times in New Hamp-shire during the next ten months. Already there are unmistakable signs of the political turmoils now engendering, and soon after this appears in the HERALD the opposing parties will have decided upon their plan of campaign, and it will then be tinued with increased vigor during the intervening time between now and the March election. It may be added, too, that this campaign immediately pending will be the most exciting of any ever witnessed in the old Granite State, not excepting the one of three years ago, when the democrats were only vanquished on account of internal troubles among themselves, and then only by a tial contest will render the struggle here one of universal interest, as it will be one of national importance; for it is a chronic belief among Americans that an early election is in many respect a forerunner of those which will follow immediately afterwards, and as there is a great deal of veneration for the wisdom of the New Hampshire voters their verdict upon the merits of the two existing political parties will be awaited with a great deal of anxious interest at this particular political juncture. If they endorse Grant and his administration it will have a great deal to do in perpetuating the power of the republican party; but if, on the other hand, they declare for democracy, there may be a whole series of political somersets of like nature from one end of the country to the other. Now, while there is so much at stake upon the election in this State it is reasonable to a sume that there is more than local unportance attached to the result, and it is also quite likely numbers to educate the people up to the importance of their duty in tals momentous crisis of the na tion's history. Of course there will be the customary round of rallying meetings, the same plantiful abuse of the rival parties, and, in brief, the timehonored hullabateo all around, and then, in March, the people will declare the political destiny of their

State, if not of the whole Yankee nation.

The republicans have already held their guberna-

torial and Congressional conventions, and to-morrow the democrats will assemble here and unite upon their platform and candidates for Governor and Railroad Commissioner. The republican gubernatorial nominee, James Pike, of South Newmarket, is not claimed by his party to have been the strongest man available, although there were some twenty condidates for the honor which was accorded him by the convention. He got the largest number of votes on the first ballot, but not sufficient for a choice, and a motion was then made to nominate him by acclamation. One-half the delegates were opposed to him, but notwich standing this their desire to hurry matters along and start for home overcame their devotion to the candidate of their choice, and in the hurly-burly and excitement of the moment they yielded to the promptings of Pike's friends and gave him the nomination. Mr. Pike is a Methodist minister now, but was formerly a politician, and, I believe, served one term in Congress, after which he atoned for this by going to the war as a common soldier and coming back a full-blown brigadier. He is a very obstinate prohibitory liquor man and unfriendly to the interests or labor, and for these reasons he will not receive the support of many who voted for Stearns during the last two years. Now, apart from these qualifications or disqualifications, as one may be pleased to call them, there are other existing elements which are calculated to diminish the strength of the republican party in New Hampshire. There has been a great deal said about a row in the democratic family here but rarely a word about the internal dissensions among their opponents. The fact is there is a quarrel among the republicans as serious as among the democrats, and the prospects of a "making up" are not near so flattering. The dissati-faction about the nomination of Pike is but a cypher compared with the ill-feeling created by the republican nominations in the Congressional districts. Not a single one of them has met with anything like a party approval, and in one district there has been not only an open revolt, but a committee of conference has waited upon the democrats and asked them to out un a man whom they can consistently vote for, and

"We are morally certain of one Congressman, probably two, and perhaps all three," one democrat told me. "You see seekers for post office and other appointments, together with their friends, are wedded to the present incumbents, while there is a large class who believe in rotation in the distribution of the nublic spoils and so long as they can't get at them they have declared an unprincipled war, and to secure their revenge they will not hesitate to vote for a democrat if he is a good man. You may laugh, but I tell you it is a fact, and there have been a dozen prominent republicans in my office to tell me

this same story during the last ten days." This last remark of my friend may be regarded as oreshadowing events of some significance, for he is one of the most influential and active democrats' in the State, and his counsels are sought by the party

far and near.

I talked also with a red-hot republican, a man wno has semething to do in the management of a prominent party paper. "The democrats," he said, have now got the golden opportunity of going late power here in New Hampshire. All they want to do is to keep together themselves and nominate some such man as Jim Weston, of Manchester, and they are almost sure to win." "What do you think of Fike's nomination by the

republicans ?" I asked. "I regard it as the very weakest that could have been made," he answered, "and, as I told you, if the democrats can only harmonize they can beat body, and, besides, he is a strong labor reformer."

"How about the Congressional districts ?" "Well, I shall be surprised if the democrats don't carry one or two, and, perhaps, three. There is a great deal of feeling, you know, among the republiand there is another thing I will tell you that looks bad for our party. There is Ned Rollins-you know him well-he begins to see that we are tottering here in New Hampshire, and he says he won't act on the State Committee. It has been through his management that the party has kept along here as well as it has, and if no abandons us we are gone up sure. He has been chosen on the committee, but he told me the other day that he wasn't going to do

any work." In conversation with democrats here I have learned that the trouble among them still exists, but they all hope oil will be poured on the ruffled waters at the State Convention, and that every man will leave with a determination to fight the common enem y and to conquer him. The whole row seems to be between the editors of the Patriot and People newspapers and some of their friends. The latte Journal persists in dragging some insignificant raliroad matters into the party, and the Patriot followers don't see it. The exact features and merits of the quarrel I will reserve for another letter, or, per haps, smother them altogether if harmony should of the Patriot seems anxious to "forgive and for get," according to the following treaty of peace which appeared in a late issue of his paper:-

Which appeared in a late issue of als paper. Can the aleged obtables to our success, existing within our own ranks, be removed? These obtables have not grown out of and do not involve any matter of party principle; they are personal, local and temporary in their nature; they exist in the persons or interests of a few individuals, while they affect ratinly the rights and interests of a great party. Such being the fact, it is evident that these obtables can be removed; and it threefore becomes the leading and representative men of the party to take active measures to that end.

that end.

At a time, like this, when it is felt that success is within our reach, the interests and ambitions of individuals are of little account when they stand in the way of the trumph of great principles and the manifest public weifare. Everything of a mere personal nature should be subordinated to the paramount consideration of the success of the cause for which we labor. The claims of a great party are and should be paramount; and whatever stands in its way should be aboved. In this spirit every honest democrat will act, and

no man can retain the confidence of the party who does not conform to it.

The great voice of the democratic party calls to its leading men to clear the way to victory, and if that voice is heard and intelligently obeyed victory will follow.

NEW HAMPSHIRE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The Granite State Democracy Again United-All Social Differences Healed-A Political Whirlwind Sweeping Over the State-The Republicans Demoralized and Disheartened - The Democratic Nominess and Pletform.

CONCORD, Jan. 11, 1871.

The democrats of New Hampshire have smoothed over all their difficulties heretefore existing and everything within their party ranks is now as calm and serene as a summer morning. That they will carry the State in March seems a dent about and which many republicans sorrowfully and reluctantly admit. The State Convention, largest democratic deliberative body ever held in the State. There were some six hundred delegates present, and there was a degree of harmony throughout the proceed which even surprised those had been working so long for a unanimity of sentiment in their party. The night before the Convention it was determined that the local differ-

ences between Butterfield and Pearson should t

Pearson wisely concluded to bury the political

hatchet with his opponent, and therefore both of

them, together with their respective followers and

friends, smoked the pipe of peace and entisted to

gether in the army of radical extermination. Samuel B. Page, of this city, chairman of the State Committee, called the Convention to order, and, in the language of the call, asserted they had met as extravagance that characterize the present administration of the government of the State and country the prostitution of official position to personal aggrai dizement and the perpetuation of radical misrule. and who desire the return of the government to a pure and economical administration, believing that it was established for the advantage of the people rather than their official servants, and who were disposed to make their strength available against the common enemy by beartily and harmoniously uniting to secure a triumph over it. Ellory A. Hibbard, of Lacouta, was chosen temporary chairman, and Jas. B. Jackson, of Littletown, temporary secretary. Mr. Hibbard made a brief speech, urging harmony during the campaign, and predicted s success which would send loy to the heart of every patriot in the Union. He assumed that many re-

patriot in the Union. He assumed that many republicans were disgusted with the present administration, and believed, in conclusion, that if the democratic party was successful here the tide would sweep over the whole county.

The permanent organization was subsequently effected by the choice of Thomas J. Smith, of Dover, for Fresident, and Charles W. Pickering, of Greenland, and F. A. Barker, of Keene, for Secretaries. Mr. Smith, on taking the chair, after returning thanks for the honor conferred upon him, said he believed the democrats of the Statewere resolved to merit and win a victory the coming campaign and thus stay the tide of radicaism and despotism now flooding the land. He went in for paying the national debt, but opposed perquisites to the bondholders, as are granted by Boutwell and his party, lie believed the times were anspictous for victory at the polls, for, he said, the opposition party is more thoroughly demoratized now than at any time since the election of Lincolm. Here in New Hampshire the prombitionists and habor reformers were working disaster to the radicals in this State, and the St. Domingo question and the inhibitionists and habor reformers were working disaster to the radicals in this State, and the St. Domingo question and the conclusion, Mr. Smith was very eloquent in his

propnecy of a glorious victory, and the delegates were very enthusiastic in their applause.

The Convention their proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Governor, with the following result—whole number of ballots, 678; necessary for a choice, 256:—James A. Weston, of Manchester, had 427; Albert Hatch, of Portsmouth, had 143. The nomination of Mr. Weston was then made unanimous, and bavid Glichrist, of Franklin, was subsequently nominated for Railroad Commissioner. The following platform was then unanimously adopted:—
Beauled, That the democratic near of New Memoria. ing platform was then unanimously adopted:—
Resolved, That the democratic party of New Hampshire, in convention assembles, declare their adhesion to certain principles by them hitherto maintained, and which, in vicincy or death, they will never surender:—
First—The permanent and binding authority of the constitution over all departments of government and all States of the Union to the extent of the power therein granted.

Scood—The exemption of every Raise from any interference or control not clearly warranted by the constitution.

Third—That the interference by the President of the United States with the military power of the Union in elections to overnawe the people and control the right of suffrage is treason to the constitution.

First—The sight of any State to an equal participation in the government, as guaranteed by the constitution.

First—The separative and proper interference of the executive, legislative and judicial departments, as provided by the constitution tribles of leases and no professions and no residence desired.

seconstitution. Such and plotter departments, as provided by the constitution. Such No privileged classes and no privileged capital. Seconds — An honest and economical administration of the government for the good of the people and not in the interests of monopolists, there and plunderers of the public Treasury and the national domain.

Eighth—That we are in favor of a revenue tariff that raises money for the support of the lederal government, and are opposed to a protective tariff which takes the people for the benefit of monopolists.

Treasury and the national domain.

Eighto:—That we are in favor of a revenue tariff that raises money for the support of the federal government, and are opposed to a protective tariff which tarea the people for the bonefit of monopolitis.

Neuk-That we are opposed to the present system of taration, which is based upon an inequality burdensome to the working classes, while the best Interests of the country demand that an classes of property should bear equally the working classes, while the best Interests of the country demand that are classes of property should bear equally the burden of the country demand that are classes of property should be are equally the burden of the country demand that are considered to the degree of American labor by competition, and intrude into our social system an element which will entaining re the peace and wellcleing of our country.

Electric—That we pledge ourselves to the vigorous prosecution of reforms in our own Elate; the reduction of the courts of justice above the inducer of any personal or partition considerations, and the enactment of wholesome laws which public sentiment will sustain and public officers be required to enforce.

The fifth—That we are compelled, by profound convictions and the leading measures of the national administration, and we piedge all the power with which we may be entrusted to earnest efforts to lessen the expenditures of the government, to reduce and equalize taration, to hasten the evinction of the national debt by housest payments, to protect the public domain against the repactly of speculators and robbers, and restore early and cordial union and fraternity to the States and the people of this republic.

This tende—That by thorough organization and concerted action victory is within the reach of the demoneractic party of this State, and this Convention piedges itself to effect such organization and action within the recommendation and fortions and robbers, and resource of the equality of the proposition of the constitution piedges itself to e

has gathered around him.

Mr. Sinclair moved that the matter be submitted to the people for their endorsement in March, and it was accordingly so disposed of.

Mr. Westen, the gubernatorial nominee, has been mayor of Manchester, a strong republican city, for three years, and he is everywhere regarded as the strongest man his party could have nominated. He came into the Convention just before its adjournment and made a five minute speech of acceptance.

THROUGH THE SUEZ CANAL.

The magnificent steamship Alaska, of the Pacific Mail Company's line, will leave on the 18th inst for China, via the Suez Canal. She will go out in command of Captain Jeff Maury, late of the Arizons and mand of Captain Jeff Maury, late of the Arizona and other ships of the same company's service, who has made his voyages between this port and Aspinwali with all the regularity of a ferryboat. Captain Maury will have the honor of taking the largest vessel that has yet passed through the canal, and he will, in this ship of over four thousand tons burden, demonstrate fully its itness for all vessels not drawing over her draught of water. The particulars of her passage through will be valuable to all who are interested in marking affairs, especially so as we have in view the construction of a like passage through the istimus of Darlen or Tehuantepec. The Alaska will stop at Gioraltar, Maita and other points of interest, and will, no doubt, excite much attention, as she is a very fine specimen of a American steamship.

PIRATICAL PLOT.

A Plan to Seize the Steamship Ocean Queen on Her Last Voyage to Aspinwall.

Colonel Ryan, the Cuban Sympathizer, the Ringleader-Attempt Frustrated by the Embarkstion of United States Troops for California-Arms and Men to Have Been Landed on the Cuban Coast and the Steamer then Released.

ASPINWALL, Jan. 1, 1871.

We were getting very dull. This whole city was in a dormant state and the murder market was stagnant. When Christmas came the citizens of this tating "Donnybrook Fair" on a small scale. The cause of this sudden awakening was a "Cuban" Some two weeks ago General W. A. C. Ryan, the famous Cuban hero, took passage for this place on the Pacific mail steamer Ocean Queen. He expected to be joined by several hundred recruits who were to have taken passage in the steerage for Callfornia. After 'he steamer got well to sea they were to sieze her, pick up a reinforcement which was to neet them off the Jersey coast, and head for Cuba. After the Cubans were landed the steamer was to have been allowed to proceed to this port with her cargo and passengers. But it chanced that "Uncle Samuel" had resolved to send some two hun-dred and fifty of his infantry by the same steamer en route for San Diego, California. The patriots became alarmed, and no one but Ryan was found to "face the music." The rest, supposing that their scheme had been betrayed, took the better part of valor as their guide, and remained at home, General Ryan having been informed that recruits for the cause at this point, concluded to come out and join them, and proceed with them, on the steamer despatched from New York for that purpose, to Cuba, Ryan arrived, and found the army at Aspinwall had, like Falsrad's robbers, a very small amount of troth in it as far as regarded num bers. He found, in fact, only firty-five men, "rank and file." Two of these heroes were very valuable as oldiers -one being on crutches, and the other about cighty years old and so bow-legged that his feet tied hard knots when he walked. To make things worse the steamer to transport them had not come. The General then conceived the loca of fitting out a cruiser, as a fine vessel was offered him, and reolved to visit Panama to see if he could not secure some satiors for his enterprise. It being generally known that the late "Gran General" Mosquera, who known that the late "Gran General" Mosquera, who ruled this country a short while since so regally, was about returning here, and a revolution being expected, the annorates suspected four cuban hero of being a "Mosquerista" and a revolutionst. They were like a becaive stirred with a long pole—all in a buzz—and watched his every seep while he Fanama. He watked on the fortifications: a despatch was sent to the President. He bandied an old rusty cannon bail; a soldier with musket in hand ecoteentally strobed up towards him. He even went so far as to sketch an old searry box, and the troops turned out for parade on the plaza; and—heighth of impudence—he called upon the President, and tried to buy four cannon. "El President," with a forced smile, asked him "to take a drink and call again—and—hum—we'll see about it." Having given the authorities thus much to think about Ryan returned to Aspinwall and the Faistaf brigade. On the 26th of December he was sitting on the gallery of Fort Bethancourt (the hotel), with a party of friends, enjoying a first class champagne punch. The Cuban hag neased gayly from the nouse and from the Elliott Ritchie date fiarriet Lane, and every one was having a "good time" of white the "row" I speak of began. A Cuban patriot, having captured a flag of his country from a party of Janaica negroes, who he considered had no right to fiaunt it over their holiday games, the darkies rallied in force and made an indiscriminate attack upon all the "whites" in the Bethancourt house, General Ryan" headquarters. There was a perfect storm of old bottles, lumps of coral, pieces of "badiast" and boots (aged.) Hearing the first the General and his friends rusaed down to play the part of peacemakers. He succeeded, after exposing his flie, in driving the Cubans in doors; but his friends suffering some damage from the missiles seized billiaricaes and used them effectively as weapons of offence on the "cuilid passons." The badtic lasted about one hour, and was pretty severe—agood many casualties in the way of br ruled this country a short while stace so regally, spare. The prospects of a revolution here are very promising, and if it will add anything toward bet-tering affairs as far as the foreign population are concerned we all wish for it. This government

HEALTH MATTERS.

Meeting of the Board of Commissioners-Deaths for 1870-Suits to be Commenced for Violations of Ordinnuces-The Foot and Mouth Disease in Cattle-Contagious Dis-

A stated session of the Board of Health was held vesterday afternoon, President Bosworth in the

Suits were ordered to be commenced as follows: Violation of different sections of the Tenement House act, 31; non-compliance with orders of the Board, 34, and violations of sections of the Sanitary Code, 4.

The chairman of the Committee on Corporations of the Rhode Island Senate sent in a communication requesting such information as would enable him to frame a law in relation to explosive substances. Referred to the sceretary to reply.

On motion of Mr. MANIERRE, the Comptroller was requested to deposit \$30,000 in the Touth National Bank for the use of the Board.

A permit was granted to melt fresh lard at No. 246

Ninth avenue, and an application to slaughter cattle on 150th street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues

Nith avenue, and an application to slaughter cattle on 150th street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, was denied.

The Registrar of Records reported 2,008 more deaths in 1570 than in 1566, being more than in any previous year since 1854, when choicra prevailed in the city.

Suits were ordered to be commenced against physicians and midwives for not having reported some seventy births within the time prescribed by law, and against several clergymen for not having reported marriages solemnized by them within the proper time, ten days.

The Department of Decks forwarded a resolution passed at their last meeting, directing that all docks belonging to the city which have been reported to the Board, between Thirty-cirkin and Forty-third streets, be dredged by that department, and that private docks be dredged by that department, and that private docks be dredged by that department, and that private docks be dredged by that department, and that private docks be dredged by the department, and that private docks be dredged by the department, and that private docks be dredged by the department, and that private docks be dredged by the department, and that private docks be dredged by the department, and that private docks be dredged by the department, and that private docks be dredged by the department, and that private docks be dredged by the department, and that private docks be dredged by the department, and that private docks be dredged by the department, and that private docks be dredged by the department, and that private docks be dredged by the department, and that private docks be dredged by the department, and that private docks be dredged by the department, and that private docks be dredged by the department, and that private docks be dredged by the department, and that private docks be dredged by the department, and that private docks be dredged by the department, and that private docks be dredged by the department, and that private docks be docked by the department of the department of the department of the dep

Was received and ordered on file:

BURRAU OF SANITARY INSPECTION,
HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

TO THE BOARD OF BEALTH DEPARTMENT.

I have the bonor to submit the following commarative statement of contagious diseases reported at this bureau for the two weeks ending January 7, 1871:

Week ending December 31, 1870—Typhus fever, 1; typhoid fever, 7; smallpox, 7; scarlet fever, 85; measies, 85; dipatheria, 8; relapsing fever, 4.

Week ending January 7, 1871—Typhus fever, 1; typhoid fever, 14; smallpox, 17; scarlet fever, 199; measies, 87; dipatheria, 14; relapsing fever, 9

In view of the fact that smallpox up on the increase, and diffused in widely different localities in this city, the necessity of impressing the public mind with the duty of vaccination and revacchation is imporative. Respectfully submitted. Your openient servant.

MUREAU MUREIS, M. D., City Sanitary Inspector.

AMERICAN DURYMEN'S CONVENTION.

UTICA, N. Y., Jan. 11, 1871. The Convention of the American Dairymen's Assoclation, now in session in this city, is largely attended by persons from this and other States and Canada by persons from the association, president, Addresses have been delivered by various emment geniemen, among others by Donald G. Mitchell, Professor G. C. Capiwell, of Cornell Calversity, and X. A. Willard.